

Business Directory.
NEWMARKET
Stove, Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron,
and Japan Warehouse.

Returning thanks for the liberal patronage be-
stowed on the firm of Hodge & Son, the under-
signed respectfully intimates to their customers and
the public generally that the business will hereafter
be conducted by

J. & J. HODGE,
And having lately purchased these commodious
premises lately occupied by Mrs. Susan Davis, our
Shop has been removed there, where will be found,
constantly on hand a large assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES.
Of the newest designs and latest patterns; Japanned
and Pressed Tin Ware; China Pumps, and
Lead Piping.
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware manufactured to
order on the shortest notice and on the most rea-
sonable terms.

Persons wishing to purchase anything in the above
line of business, will find it greatly to their advan-
tage to call and examine this Stock before selecting
elsewhere.

Old Cast Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead,
Rags, Sheetings, Furs of every description, and
Farm Produce, taken in exchange for Goods.
J. & J. HODGE.
Newmarket, Dec. 25, 1856. (f-47)

F. W. BATHURICK,
TEACHER of Music, Newmarket, C. W. Pianos
tuned in order, in Town or Country, on the
shortest notice. Residence—House of Mr. Brodie.
Newmarket, Sept. 6, 1855. (f-31)

T. BOTSFOED,
SADDLER, harness and Trunk maker, one door
South of the North American Hotel, Main Street,
Newmarket. All Orders PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Newmarket, Dec. 14, 1854. (f-34)

J. SAXTON,
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street New-
market. All kinds of Watches and Clocks
repaired in order, and Warranted.
WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the Business.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. (f-32)

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.
BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's
prices, upon application to THOMAS NIXON, at
the Bible Depository, opposite Howitt's Hotel.
Newmarket, March 25, 1856. (f-10)

GEORGE B. HUTCHCROFT,
Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker,
MAIN STREET NEWMARKET. All Orders executed
with Dispatch.
Newmarket, Feb. 6th, 1856. (f-50)

New Waggon and Carriage Shop.
THE undersigned respectfully intimates to his
friends and the public generally that he has
lately opened a
WAGGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP,
in his new premises, Simcoe Street, near the
Catholic Church, where will be prepared to exe-
cute all orders with speed and dispatch, and at
reasonable rates.
Call and examine the work and hear the prices
before purchasing elsewhere.
ROBERT MURRAY.
Newmarket, May 22, 1856. (f-17)

THOMAS NIXON,
Licensed Auctioneer,
For the Townships of Whitelaw, King and
East Guilford.
GOODS of all description sold on Commission,
at the Auction Mart of the Subscriber, on the
First Monday of every Month.
Auction Sales attended in the above Townships.
THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Feb. 19, 1857. (f-3)

DR. BENTLEY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
NEWMARKET,
Office—Water Street, fork of Main Street.
Feb. 29, 1857. (f-3)

**CORNER OF MILL & MAIN STREETS,
NEWMARKET.**
SAMUEL ROADBOURNE respectfully thanks
his friends and customers for the liberal support
he has received since commencing business, and
hopes, from the quality of his work and attention to
his customers, to be favored with a continuance of
the same. A variety of
Sofas, Tables, Bedsteads,
Washstands, Bedroom Tables,
Toilet Glasses, &c., &c.,
Always on hand. Orders for all kinds of CABI-
NET WORK, punctually attended to.
FUNERALS FURNISHED.
COFFINS, all sizes, kept constantly on hand. A
good variety of Lutes, Pipes, and Harpicas for sale.
Newmarket, Oct. 31, 1856. (f-56)

Franklin House.
Corner of
Seneca & Elliott Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.
Proprietors,
E. YOUNGLOVE AND G. E. L. JACKSON.
BOARD, \$1 PER DAY.

Just Printed,
AND for Sale at this Office, BRASS MARSHALL
CARRIAGES, adapted to the use of Ministers
of all Denominations. Price 15 per dozen, or \$33
per 100.
Newmarket, March 26, 1857.

N. HAWES,
CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER AND
ARCHITECT,
Superintending the construction and delivery of
descriptions of Steam Engines, and other Machinery
for general Manufacturing Purposes.
Office—Eagle Hotel, Newmarket.
March 26, 1857. (f-3)

Business Directory.
CHARLES MORTIMER, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
AURORA. (f-16)

DR. M. RANNEY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
SHARON. (f-16)

A. BOULTBEE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyan-
cer, &c., Newmarket.
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. (f-36)

R. MOORE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney,
Conveyancer, &c. Office—in the New Court
House, next to the County Council Office, Toronto.
Toronto, June 5, 1857.

JOHN R. JONES,
ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,
Conveyancer, &c. Office—in the Elgin Build-
ing, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toron-
to.
Toronto, June 20, 1855. (f-31)

NORTH RICHARDSON,
CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c. Commis-
sioner in the Queen's Bench. Office—Old
Stand, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured
Newmarket, 1855. (f-4)

**INTERNATIONAL
Life Assurance Society of London,**
Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling.
ROBERT H. SMITH,
Agent.
Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. (f-41)

DR. PYNE,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he
has REMOVED to his new premises on Lydia
Street, opposite the Woolen Factory, where he may
be consulted at all hours, except when absent on
professional business.
Newmarket, May 14, 1856. (f-15)

**Unity Fire and Unity
General Insurance Associations,
OF ENGLAND,**
FOR every description of Fire and Life Assur-
ance Business.
Capital, £2,500,000 Sterling.
Chief Offices—Unity Buildings, Cannon St., Lon-
don, England.
Toronto Branch—Toronto Street
J. W. MARSDEN,
Agent for the Counties of York and Simcoe.
Newmarket, July 31, 1856. (f-35)

Newmarket Iron Foundry.
JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for
past favors, and to intimate that he is pre-
pared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES,
MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles
usually required in his line of business.
A number of SUGAR KETTLES,
STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th, 1854. (f-1)

Eagle Hotel,
NEAR THE NEWMARKET STATION.
KEPT by **NICHOLAS HAWES.** This House
has been thoroughly renovated. Every ac-
commodation for Travellers, and good stabling for
horses.
Newmarket, Aug. 14th, 1856. (f-23)

W. MOSLEY,
CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench,
Office on Yonge Street.
Aurora, 25th May, 1855. (f-17)

**ROBERT BRODIE,
BUILDERS, & CO.,**
Returning thanks for the liberal patronage be-
stowed during the past few years, respectfully
intimates that he is now prepared to contract for the
ERECTOR OF BUILDINGS,
and when required, find all Materials. Shop on
Water Street.
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. (f-36)

J. EDWARDS,
Stationer, & Blank Book Manufac-
turer,
Dealer in School Books, English and Ameri-
can.
PAPER HANGINGS,
School, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, &c., &c.
No. 89, Yonge Street, Toronto.
137 N. B.—Orders from the country carefully at-
tended to.
Toronto, July 7, 1856. (f-23)

NOTICE!
THE subscriber begs to acquaint the inhabi-
tants of Sharon and surrounding country, that he has
commenced the
TAILORING TRADE.
Nearly opposite Dixon's Dry Goods Store, where he
will be pleased to wait on those desiring his services
in any of the branches of his business.
G. P. SMITH.
Sharon, Sept. 21, 1856. (f-34)

Ryan & Hallen,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND SUR-
VEYORS.
ROADS, Bridges and other Works surveyed and
LINES and Town-plats surveyed, inspected and
reported upon.
Discussions, Diagrams, Estimates, and other
professional papers prepared.
Real property bought and sold on Commission,
and otherwise.
All orders and communications promptly at-
tended to.
Personal application either at their office or at
the residence of Mr. Ryan, on Yonge Street.
A vacancy for an apprentice. A commission for sale
OFFICE—MAIN STREET NEWMARKET.
JOHN RYAN. S. W. HALLEN.
December 4, 1855. (f-41)

PENITENTIARY
Boot and Shoe Establishment,
51 Yonge Street, 4 doors above King Street
TORONTO.

JAMES B. GARRUTH,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Whole-
sale and Retail, at Low Prices. Country pur-
chases made and it is to their advantage to give this
establishment a call before selecting elsewhere.
Toronto, Oct. 23, 1855. (f-33)

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS,
Of all description, on hand for sale. Apply at
NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, June 29, 1856. (f-48)

Business Directory.
John T. Stokes,
ARCHITECT &c., &c. Sharon, Canada West.
Sharon, Jan. 25, 1856. (f-51)

GEO. HUGHES,
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the
Queen's Bench, for the Counties of York, Peel
and Simcoe, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Bromsvilla, April, 1857. (f-14)

T. Bishop & Son,
BRICK-LAYERS, Plasterers and Stone Masons.
Dealers in Lime &c., &c.
Main Street, Newmarket, May 7, 1857. (f-14)

DR. E. VERNON,
—AURORA—
RESIDENCE—formerly occupied by Dr. Gei-
ser.
Aurora, March 11, 1857. (f-6)

MILLINERY.
THE Show Room of Miss E. Maguire will be
opened on Saturday May 2nd. Every variety
of European and American fashion of Bonnets
Manillas, Head-dresses &c., &c., for Spring and
Summer wear.
Newmarket, April 23, 1857. (f-12)

GENTLEMEN.
If you want a well-made and good-fitting Gar-
ment, call at
BOGART'S
Tailoring Establishment.
Newmarket, April 15, 1857.

To Carpenters and others.
THE Subscriber has now on hand a complete
set of Jack Screws, and all other Implements,
necessary for moving or raising buildings, which
will be let on the lowest terms. Also, he is ready
to contract for the moving, raising, or erecting
buildings of all descriptions.
STEPHEN WEBSTER.
Newmarket, April 30, 1857. (f-13)

Ready Made Clothing!
THE undersigned keeps on hand a large quantity
of READY MADE CLOTHING—For sale
cheap.
MORRITZ ZELLER.
Newmarket, April 6, 1857. (f-10)

M. W. BOGART'S
Millinery Show Rooms,
Is now Opened for the Season, where will be found
a large assortment of
Dunstable, Rice Straw, Tuscan &
Fancy Bonnets, Hats, &c., &c.
All of which will be disposed at a small advance.
Newmarket, April 30, 1857. (f-13)

A. J. McCracken,
CARRIAGE MAKER, NEWMARKET.
HAVING recently located in this place, will
keep constantly on hand a general assortment
of CARRIAGES, such as
BAROUCHES, ROCK-A-WAYS,
Rough and Ready, Phaetons, Prince Alberts, Trot-
ting Buggies, &c.
Repairing done in a Neat and Substantial
manner.
SHOP, ON MAIN STREET,
Three doors South of the New Era Printing Office
Newmarket, April 15, 1857. (f-11)

MILLINERY!
Miss E. MAGUIRE
HAS just received very large and extensive
Spring Importations,
Consisting of Silk and Straw Bonnets, Trimmed
and Untrimmed; Children's Hats, white and colored.
Also, a large assortment of Mantles and Fancy Tuskin
Bonnets,
and a great variety of Rich Ribbons, Flowers, Fea-
thers, &c., &c. All of which will be sold at a very
slight advance on cost, for cash.
Show Room—next door to the Post Office.
Newmarket, April 2, 1857. (f-9)

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!
THE undersigned respectfully announces to his
customers and the public, that he has lately
made large additions to his Warerooms, by adding
Fancy, Cane Bottom and Wind-
sor Chairs,
Which he is prepared to sell on reasonable terms.
House furnishers will find it to their advantage to
give him a call before selecting elsewhere.
S. ROADHOUSE.
Newmarket, April 24, 1857. (f-12)

DENTISTRY
DR. R. MOORE,
SURGEON DENTIST
RESPECTFULLY informs all parties who may
wish to avail themselves of his services, that he
will be at
HEWITT'S HOTEL, NEWMARKET,
The last Saturday in each Month, and re-
main till the following Monday morning.
For Extracting teeth, 2s 3d; for Filling teeth
with silver or enamel, 1s 3d; and with gold, 2s 6d.
Strike while the iron is hot.
All operations in Mechanical Dentistry War-
ranted—and as cheap as the cheapest.
Newmarket, March 5th, 1857. (f-54)

DONALD SUTHERLAND,
WATER STREET, NEWMARKET.
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Ready-Made Clothing,
China, Glass and Earthenware.
The Highest prices paid for Farm Produce.
Cash for Wheat, Oats, &c.
7m17

Jas. McClure & Henry Croxon,
HOLLAND AND SON,
LICENSED Auctioneers for the Counties
of York, Ontario and Simcoe. All Or-
ders punctually attended to.
OVERCOATS!
Overcoats! Overcoats!
If you want a first rate overcoat that will look
respectable, and keep you warm, in any storm,
call at the Newmarket Factory where these things
are manufactured from the raw material and war-
ranted.
W. A. CLARK.
Newmarket, Dec. 31, 1856. (f-48)

Poetry.
Cease Railing at Fortune.
Cease railing at Fortune,
Meet Life with a kiss,
Nor needlessly wish it
O'er cycles of bliss;
For cares but embellish
Our season of joy,
Like feathery clouds
That sprinkle the sky.

Cease railing at fortune,
Take life as it comes;
If wanting its dainties,
Be glad o'er the crumbs;
Each little is sweet, if
A smile the lip wears,
But bitter the morsel
When moistened with tears.

The New Era.
Newmarket, Friday June 28th, 1857.

Canada Christian Conference,
Continued from last Week.

Newmarket, June 18, 1857.
AFTERNOON SESSION.

The business of Conference was resumed
about half-past one o'clock p.m.,—Elder No-
bles in the chair.

Minutes of last Conference were then read
by the Secretary Mr. J. W. Collins.

Elder Henry said—according to the min-
utes, it appeared as though he had moved him-
self upon the Committee appointed or request-
ed to correspond to their paper. This was a
mistake: his name had been added, on the mo-
tion or suggestion of others. To those who
understood the matter, it was all right; but
there might be those present unacquainted with
the circumstances.

Elder Hayward said a motion was intro-
duced last Conference in reference to the
more efficient means of supporting the Gospel,
of which there appeared no record.

The Chairman said the motion was with-
drawn on account of the late stage at which it
had been introduced,—and it was not, therefore
deemed advisable to publish it.

On motion of Mr. B. W. Howard, second-
ed by Elder Henry, the minutes were then
passed as correct.

Moved by Elder Henry, seconded by Elder
Russ that visiting members and brothers be
invited to participate in our deliberations, but
not to vote.

Elder Henry said it would not do to allow
visiting brethren to vote, inasmuch as the
church here, being large, might outvote a ma-
jority of the delegates representing other
places.

Elder Fowler said, last year, in the Con-
ference of which he was a member in the
States, a resolution was adopted admitting
visiting brothers to take part in the business
of the Conference,—and each vote to be unani-
mous; and he must say the business was trans-
acted in a most harmonious manner.

Elder H. Wilson said as the motion was so
general, he considered it would not do to adopt
Elder Fowler's suggestions. He thought the
motion quite expanded enough.

The resolution was then put and carried.
The Chairman said, the next business before
the House, would be the Report of the
Churches.

Mr. J. W. Collins said he thought the va-
rious delegates ought to present their creden-
tials to the Clerk, and from him pass to the
Committee.

The reports were then brought up and laid
upon the table.

Moved by Elder Henry, seconded by Elder
Bradley, that the following persons be a Com-
mittee to Examine and Report upon the char-
acter and standing of the Ministry, viz:—
John Macklem, J. Russ, C. Farnell, J. S.
Thompson and B. W. Howard.

Mr. Howard said he thought the Committee
unequally balanced. There should be a pre-
ponderance of laymen on that Committee in-
stead of ministers. He would suggest two
more names—Messrs. Hilborn and John Mc-
Carthy.

Elder Henry said he had not the slightest
objection. The names were then added and
the motion adopted.

Elder Fowler rose to enquire if it would not
be well to have all applicants referred to this
same committee. It saved the appointing of
another.

The Chairman said the suggestion was a
good one,—and it would be well to act up-
on it.

A resolution in accordance with the sugges-
tion of Elder Fowler, was then moved by
Elder Hayward, seconded by Elder Bradley
and adopted.

Moved by Elder Bradley, seconded by El-
der Henry, that L. Spooner, J. I. Russ and
Wm. Hilborn be a Committee on Education.
Carried.

Elder Henry said he thought the Confer-
ence should follow up the same course pursued
last year, and appoint committees on Slavery,
Intemperance, &c.

Elder LeBaron said while the subject of
slavery was under consideration, he had re-
ceived an address from the Ladies Emancipa-
tion Society of Scotland and would be glad to
lay it before the committee or read it to the
Conference.

The Address was then ordered to be read.
Elder Hayward said he had prepared a re-
solution which he thought would meet with El-
der Henry's view. He would move that the

chair would appoint a committee of three, to
revise the minutes of the Session of the Con-
ferences for the years 1855 and 1856, and pro-
pose such revisions as shall tend to our well-
being—reporting upon the various reports
adopted during those two years. Elder Hay-
ward said, in supporting his resolution,—he
would say, that some resolutions adopted dur-
ing those two years were calculated to place
the body in a ridiculous light before the world.
They were only known and recognized by the
Government as the "Christian Conference,"
while some of the resolutions adopted would
lead to a different conclusion, by the way in
which they were worded.

Elder Henry seconded the motion, which
was then put and adopted.
The Chairman then appointed Elders Hay-
ward, Henry and Wilson as the Committee.
A committee was then appointed to arrange
preaching during the Session, and the Confer-
ence adjourned.

Literature.
Breath of Promise.
BY A RETIRED ATTORNEY.

"Is it possible! Rose Leavitt!" I exclaim-
ed, as I saw a lady, whom I recognised as one
of the most beautiful heiresses of Boston enter
my office.

"I dare say you are surprised; but my busi-
ness is of a strictly legal character; so you
need not waste any exclamation upon the event."

Rose Leavitt was a beauty and an heiress,
but she was a strange girl, for all that. Her
father had died when she was about 16, leav-
ing something like a million to be divided be-
tween her and her two brothers. Charles and
Henry Leavitt, were much older than she,
and both of them had long been settled down
as quiet, orderly men. They were respecta-
ble in the fullest sense of the word, and were
never known to be erratic in the slightest par-
ticular.

Rose seemed to have been cast in another,
and an entirely different mould from that in
which they had been formed. At school she
had been so wild that neither master nor mis-
tress could control her. She would have her
own way—a peculiarity, to which, I am sorry
to say, very many young ladies are addicted.

For the proprieties of life—I mean to
those set formalities which pass as such in the
world of fashion—she had sovereign con-
tempt. She hated dandies, hated belles, hated
pianos, music-boxes, French and German
"methods;" in fact, she seemed strikingly
disposed to live out her existence after the
 dictates of her own fancy, or her caprices as
the reader may choose to regard it.

She had passed into her twenty-first year
without having done anything to call the at-
tention of the world at large to her. Her
reins had only been manifested in the school-
room, or at the house of the eldest brother,
with whom she resided.

She was now twenty-two, and was in a fair
way to become an historical character, as I
shall soon inform the reader. Of course Rose
had a profusion of lovers—heiresses always
find them as plenty as snow-flakes at Christ-
mas. But Rose very summarily disposed of
the claims of this crowd, by selecting from
them one who was certainly a very superior
fellow. He was not rich, and had not been
very forward in his attentions, till it was plain
to him, and all the world, that she had taken
a fancy to him. Charles Carpenter was poor,
but he sincerely loved the wayward girl, and
would not have been at her shrine if he had
not loved her.

"Then Rose, after she had secured him in
her toilet, as a spider does a fly, seemed a lit-
tle disposed to play the coquette. Now,
Charles Carpenter had not assurance enough
to deal with a coquettish heiress. He was
not a man of the world. He was conscious
of the vast difference in their social positions,
and when she began to flirt with another, he
did not resent it; but seemed to regard it as
a change of sentiment on her part, to which he
could offer no reasonable objection. Calmly
yielding to the fate which denied him the bliss
of being loved, he let "consequence, like a
worm in the bud, feed on his damask cheek."

Rose flirted. A new star had risen in the
firmament of that circle in which she moved,
in the person of Mr. Simpson Deele. He
had lately come from Baltimore, was the son
of a merchant-prince, owned a fine estate on
the Rappahannock, in Virginia, with two hun-
dred negroes; in fact, his surroundings were
everything that could possibly be desired.

Rose flirted with him and Mr. Simpson
Deele was as constant as the needle to the
pole. Soon the flirtation assumed a more se-
rious aspect. The elegant gentleman was over
by her side, and she never failed to smile upon
him. Poor Carpenter gave up all for lost, and
never intruded upon her presence.

For about three months Mr. Deele had
clung to her, and then it was whispered that
he had proposed and was accepted. Rose's
brothers were in ecstasies. They had been
feared she would throw herself away upon a
poor fellow like Carpenter; and both of them
declared it was the most sensible thing they
had ever known her to do; inasmuch as they
did not expect much of her in the matter of
matrimony.

I had heard all about these things as matters
of gossip. I pitied poor Carpenter, with
whom I was well acquainted; but the wealth,
position, prospects and magnificent expecta-
tions of Mr. Simpson Deele could not be
gainsayed.

"How is Mr. Deele?" I asked, when she
was seated.
"He is a knave!" replied she smartly.
I was utterly astonished at this ebullition
of feeling.
"Read that letter, Mr. Deele, and let it
explain my business in a lawyer's office."
I took the document. It was from Mr.
Simpson Deele. From it I learned, for the
first time, that the engagement between the
parties had been broken up. It appeared that
she had formally dismissed him. The letter
was a strictly business document. "If he had
written anything on more delicate topics, if he
had remonstrated as a lover, against his ban-

ishment, he had done so before this had been
permeated." In this he laid aside the character of
a lover, and assumed that of the cool man of
business, looking out sharply for his material
interests. The substance of it was, that the
writer would prosecute her for breach of prom-
ise, if she refused to marry him.
"What shall I do, Mr. Deele?" she ask-
ed, trying to laugh, but I could observe the
trepidation that filled her mind.
"Really Rose, this is bad business. Why
did you banish him?" I can conceive what
a terrible misfortune it must be, to be exiled
from your presence.
"I banished him because he is a knave. I
can prove that he is a gambler—a professional
gambler."
"That will not be sufficient."
"I feared not; but one thing is certain, I
will never speak to him again, let the conse-
quences be what they may."
"Have you committed yourself?"
"I have."
"Have there been any letters?"
"Yes, he has everything in black and white."
"Bad, bad, Rose."
"I know that, or I should not have come to
you with such an affair."
I questioned her closely as to all the par-
ticulars of the affair. Mr. Simpson Deele
could have had no better case, so far as ap-
pearances went, than I have seen. He was
satisfied he was a scoundrel; that all he
wanted was my fair client's fortune. But Rose
was completely in his power.

For two or three days I fretted over the
case, and then decided to go to Baltimore,
myself. Enjoining upon Rose the strictest se-
crecy in regard to my movements, I departed.
It would take too much space to narrate the
incidents of my search in Baltimore; besides
it would spoil the story, therefore, I withhold
them.

On my return, I hastened to Rose, and de-
sired her to send for Mr. Deele. He came,
and impulsively stated the grounds of his claims
to the hand of the heiress.

"How much will you buy off, Mr. Deele?"
I asked, with an appearance of deep anxiety.
"Well, sir, I do not wish to persecute the
lady. If she has ceased to love me, it is not
my fault; but it is not right that I should be
a sufferer by her change of sentiments. She
is worth, I am told, some three hundred thou-
sand. I will not be hard with her. Give me
one-sixth of her fortune, and I will return the
letters."

"No, sir; we will not do that."
"Very well; and he coolly rose to depart."
"One word; do you think your claim upon
the lady is good?"
"Undoubtedly."
"Wait a moment, then, and I will convince
you to the contrary."

I opened the door of an adjoining room, and
Rose conducted a lady who had come from
Baltimore with me, into the apartment.
"This lady will be an excellent witness for
the defence," I remarked.

"Hell!" shouted he, as he seized his hat

New Advertisements.

Cheap Goods—J. Bentley.
Strayed—James Rush.
Ketchum's Mower—J. W. Collins.
Flour and Corn Meal—M. W. Bogart.
Card—G. L. Hughes.
New Goods—J. W. Edmond.
Liquors and Wines—J. Bentley.
Auction Sale—James O. Bouchier.
1,000 lbs. of Butter Wanted—J. Bentley.
Hotel for Sale—David Ramsden.

Money Received.
On the New Era, during the week ending June 25th, 1857.

David Draper 7s 6d, Alex. Brodie 7s 6d, G. L. Hughes 7s 6d, Chas. Hambleton 7s 6d, Geo. Lawson 7s 6d, Thos. Kennedy 3s 9d, J. McLaughlin 7s 6d, Mrs. M. 10s, M. T. 21.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday June 26th, 1857.

General Summary.

The Colonist says: "Several counterfeit gold dollars are now in circulation in the United States. We hope none of them will find their way into Canada."

The Annual Public Examination of the Newmarket Grammar School takes place today, commencing at 9 o'clock a.m. The following is the programme: Morning: Geography, English Grammar, History of England, Mathematics and Arithmetic. Afternoon: Greek, Ancient History, Latin, French, Natural Philosophy and Composition. We hope to see a good attendance of visitors.

We have been requested to announce that a Social Tea Party will be held in the woods belonging to Mrs. A. Wallis, at Petchville, 3rd Con. of Whitechurch, on Wednesday, July 1st, 1857. The Aurora Sax Horn Band will be in attendance. Addresses will be delivered by several gentlemen, and recitations given by the children. Refreshments served at half past 3 p.m.

To Correspondents.—The piece of Poetry entitled "A Cynical Epitaph" is quite objectionable, inasmuch as it is contradictory in itself. The idea of "teaching a dog to trot" seems to us inconsistent. Again, the writer says, in speaking of the dog-fight—

"They fought, his said, one hour or more, the lady nothing knew,
But with her head erect smiled on and did her way pursue.
Some say she never would have known at all about the fight,
Had not one dog mistake, and gave her limb an awful bite."

Now, it appears strange how the lady could smile on, knowing nothing about the fight, while at the same time she must have been suffering from the "awful bite." This is a fair specimen of about one-half of the poetical effusions published in the request to "please insert and oblige." We like to oblige correspondents as far as possible; but we have not time to dress up articles, by changing them so much that even the author would not know the article above his signature. To our mind the more rhyming of words does not make poetry.

Canada Christian Conference.

Continued from first page.

SECOND DAY.

Newmarket, June 19, 1857.

The Chairman called the House to order shortly after nine o'clock, and after the usual religious exercises, business was proceeded with.

Elder T. Henry moved, seconded by Elder Fowler, that the first order of the day—the delivery of the Annual Address—be now proceeded with.—Carried.

A very able address was then delivered by Elder H. Willson, he being the gentleman appointed last year to prepare it. The speaker reviewed, in a clear and forcible manner, the rise and progress of the Christian Church, and drew important inferences from the past as to their future course. On account of its length, we are obliged to omit it in this report.

Elder Hayward brought up a Report from the Revision Committee. The Report recommended the striking out of a clause in a resolution adopted in 1855, to the effect that the Conference was a self-constituted body. Elder Hayward, in presenting this report, said,—"the resolution as it now stood, was incorrect. The very fact that a part of the Conference was composed of delegates showed there was an acting power behind."

On motion of Elder Fowler the Report was received.

It is item of the Report recommended the alteration above referred to.

Elder Willson said he would like to have some discussion on that point. He should like to know whether, in case a church became extinct, the Conference could still hold the property.

Elder Hayward said the report did not alter that matter. Church property was generally decided to the Conference, and so long as they held together, just so long they could hold possession.

Elder Thomas said, the body had been incorporated under the title of the "Christian Conference," and he understood that the Conference and the Church held the property as joint tenants. Hence should a society become extinct, like individuals holding property under joint-tenancy, the last surviving church would hold it. This very matter had previously occupied his mind. He thought it was necessary that the Conference should define its true position. The Conference, he regarded, as a collection of the Churches; and he was glad the House began to see the necessity and importance of this matter.

Mr. Whiteside said it was not clear to his mind what was desired; yet there evidently was something wanting. He thought the deeds would revert to the Conference in case a church should become extinct. "The words self-constituted did not sound well."

Elder Willson considered this an important subject. There was a time when the body was subject to impositions: this led them take steps to be placed in a position that they could defend themselves—and the Society was incorporated. We should now secure the rights vested in us by law. He considered the Conference and the Churches

a connected alliance—the former being organized to strengthen the latter. All the actions of the body, therefore, should tend to strengthen the honor and integrity of the Conference. He was sorry to find that some times persons would step out, and by taking advantage of circumstances, pursue a course calculated to give a wrong precedent to future action.

Elder Thomas remarked—it is said "Charity covered a multitude of sins." He did not think the parties who introduced the resolution in 1855 were actuated by bad motives. It was his opinion, however, in reference to deeding church property, that if the deeds were made out to the Conference for the use of the individual church, the evils that might arise would be obviated.

Elder Hayward said, the parties who introduced the resolution, now desired to be repealed, never thought of affecting church property by it—they had another object in view altogether, viz: they desired a written creed; and by adopting the resolution that the Conference was self-constituted, it would be admitting that it had power to lay down just such laws as the members thereof thought proper.

After some further discussion the alteration was unanimously adopted.

Second item—was an alteration in a Report from the Committee on "Peace." In speaking of War, the Report said, it "cannot be countenanced,"—the alteration desired was, that instead of the word "cannot," the words "ought not to" should be inserted—it would then read, "War ought not to be countenanced."—Carried.

Third item—The Committee recommended that some arrangements should be made to remunerate the present Editor of the Offering. Subsequently a subscription list was opened on the floor of the House and the amount raised by the members of Conference.

Fourth item—Condemning Slavery, Intemperance, and Separate Schools.—Carried.

The Report was then adopted as a whole, and the Conference adjourned till half-past one p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Chairman took the chair at the appointed time, pursuant to adjournment, and called the order for "new business."

Elder H. Willson said, he desired to make an explanation in reference to his house being occupied as a Tavern, inasmuch as he had been spoken to privately on the subject, in order to remove any false impression that might be made. The building was let to the tenant, originally, for a tailoring establishment, with the privilege of buying the premises at the expiration of one year. He (Mr. W.) had no knowledge that the building was to be turned into a public house when it was first let. (Hear, hear.)

Elder Thomas said, as there was a want of new business, and as the Committees were not yet prepared to report, he had hastily drawn out a resolution, which he would move. It was as follows:—

"That this Conference, honestly and firmly believing as they do, that our true position and character in reference to our foundation and liberality as a church—is far in advance of our contemporary sects, or denominations, and that our success and influence would grow in proportion as we become known and understood, deem it important, and therefore advise that the following fundamental principles by which we as a portion of the people of God, have been attracted, and around which we have rallied and organized, should be more frequently and publicly promulgated in our churches, in our Conferences, and in our papers."

1st. That we call ourselves Christians, not to distinguish ourselves from other Christian denominations by selecting some name significant of some prominent feature or favorite dogma of our organization, but to distinguish ourselves from those persons, who do not profess to be Christians, and also because it is the name given in the Word to the followers of Christ our great Teacher and Leader.

2nd. That we repudiate episcopacy or centralized power, and allow our various congregations or churches to govern themselves.

3rd. That we consider our Conference as merely an advisory body composed of all our Ministers and Churches for the purpose of deliberating, discussing and advising upon the best interests of the Christian Religion.

4th. That Christian character is our only test of fellowship.

5. That we repudiate all man-made Creeds, and take the bible as our only standard of faith and practice.

6. That we do not deny, or interfere with individual accountability to God, by assuming or arrogating to ourselves the sole prerogative of interpreting the word for the people, but we grant our members and preachers the inalienable right of reading, understanding, believing, and preaching the bible as they themselves understand it. We say to our preachers—"go preach the Word."

Elder Thomas said his object in moving this resolution was to make the Society better known, and this, he considered, was the best plan to do.

The motion was seconded by Elder Wm. Henry.

Elder Thomas Henry said that he had been asked, but he was unprepared to second the resolution. It looked to him too much like men-made creeds and written constitutions; neither was there a necessity for it, in his opinion.

Elder Hayward—Amen. He believed it would destroy the Churches and tear them in pieces.

Elder Willson said, for years they had been contending against anything like written creeds. He thought they should study the bible more. To all appearance at first it looks well; but like an artificial, it had no life. There was a danger in introducing these little say matters; for when once a precedent was set, additions would soon be made and the Society would then become distracted.—(Hear, hear.) It reminded him of catching fish in the North of England, when a boy, without either a hook or line. (Laughter.) He would walk along the brook until he discovered a speckled trout under a stone, and by carefully putting his hand under it, he would feel along until he was able to seize it around the head. This was just the way the churches would be served by adopting this resolution. They were now feeling lightly; but after a while additions would be made that finally would end in distracting the society and engender discord and contentions. (Hear, hear.) If they followed the principles laid down by Christ and his Apostles, they would do well.

Elder Fowler said he did not understand this matter, or the last speaker was not arguing to the question. He thought there was a necessity of writing, speaking, &c., on vital points. We have no distinguishing features, as a body, from others, that are known to the public. He did not want to have a written

creed; but he thought it would do good if their principles were more generally known. Elder Thomas said, he had no idea when proposing the resolution of adopting anything like a creed. He loved, from the bottom of his heart, the freedom of their church, and it was this freedom that induced him to become a member. There was not another denomination under Heaven so liberal, and he gloried in its liberality. He liked the idea of individual accountability. His object was simply to remove false impressions in regard to their true position, believing their principles were not generally known. He was strongly of the opinion, that if they were better known the borders of their Zion would be enlarged.—The resolution laid down no creed, and was far from recognising anything like a Constitution. All he desired was to request Ministers to hold up vital principles.

Elder Hayward said, the parties supporting the resolution say they do not want to introduce anything like a creed; but if this was not a creed, it certainly was linking towards it. If a man wanted to know what his creed was, he would hand him the Bible. He thought Ministers should hold up the Bible as containing their faith and practice.

Elder Willson thought it would be well to have their well-defined vital principles known, and believed it would do good.

Mr. J. W. Collins said he could not agree with the resolution, and would like to know whether the articles that had been published would save one sinner. "Let the tree be known by its fruits." All that had been written had had the tendency to mystify. He had no fellowship with unitarianism as he understood it; neither did he desire to, no more than with Devil himself. If the church was unitarian, he was not of them.

Elder Fowler said he felt interested in this discussion, as he had been writing letters for the press, which the publisher of the Era, in accordance with his motto—"liberty to know, to utter and argue freely, according to conscience"—had kindly given insertion to. He did want the world to know they were not all Unitarians; but he was willing to allow every man to hold his own individual opinion. He believed the preaching of that doctrine had condemned its thousands.

After some further discussion by Elder Thompson, Elder Hayward and Elder Morton, the resolution was put and carried.

On motion of Mr. J. W. Collins, seconded by Mr. T. B. Wakefield, it was resolved, that when this Conference finally adjourns for the Session, it stands adjourned until the 4th Thursday in June, 1858, then to meet at Oshawa.

The Committee on the Character and Standing of the Ministry then brought up their Report and laid it upon the table.

On motion of Elder Henry the Report was received and adopted. From this document we learned there were 27 Ministers in good standing. One was reported against, on account of not having proper credentials.

The Committee to report on the ways and means of remunerating the Editor of the Christian Offering was then brought up, which showed they were in debt to the amount of \$30 or \$40. The sum was raised by subscription as before observed.

The Conference then adjourned till tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock a.m.

Saturday, June 20, 1857.

The Chairman took the chair at 9 o'clock, and after the usual religious exercises, business proceeded. (Being unable to attend this day, we are indebted to the Clerk, for the following minutes.)

On motion of Elder L. C. Thomas, seconded by Elder Wm. Henry, it was—

Resolved—That the resolution advising the more frequent promulgation of our liberal position to the world be re-considered.

A lengthy discussion followed, after which, on motion of Elder Colston, seconded by Elder Whitehead, the resolution was ordered to be laid on the table.

Report of the Committee appointed to Report on the best means of supporting the Gospel, was brought up and laid upon the table.

At this stage of the business, the Chairman stated he was desirous of leaving town, and requested the meeting to appoint some one in his place.

Elder Hayward was appointed Chairman pro tem.

The Report of the above Committee was then received and adopted.

On motion of Elder T. Henry, seconded by Elder Bradley, a vote of thanks was given to the Church in this place and pastor, for their hospitality during the Session.

The Conference then adjourned till 2 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Chairman took the chair at the time appointed, pursuant to adjournment.

The committee on publication, brought in their Report, which was received and adopted. It recommended Elders Thomas Henry, J. S. Thompson and H. Tapley as Editorial Council for the ensuing year.

On motion Elder Colston, seconded by Mr. Farewell, the Report of the Education Committee was reconsidered.

After some discussion, it was agreed to raise, by voluntary contributions, among the churches, the sum of \$100, instead of the amount raised yesterday, and Mr. J. W. Collins was appointed Treasurer, to receive and pay over the same to the Ed. of the Offering.

The following gentlemen were then appointed officers to constitute the Missionary Board, for the current year:

President—J. L. Russ.
Vice do.—H. Willson.
Secretary—R. J. Whiteside.
Treasurer—B. W. Howard.

DIRECTORS—S. Howard, B. West, B. L. Bradley, George Henry, and L. Spooner.

Kettleby S. of T. Bouchier

The Anniversary Service of the Sons of Temperance of Kettleby Division, was held in Mr. James McArthur's Grove, adjoining the Village, on Saturday last, the 20th inst. The Grove is indeed a beautiful one, and the Managing Committee spared no pains in tastefully decorating the grounds—assisted by the ladies; and to tell the truth, we believe the ladies contributed very largely towards the ornamental part thereof. Unfortunately, the day turned out wet and disagreeable, which prevented many from participating in the festivities of the occasion: as it was, between four and five hundred were present and partook of the refreshments provided. The tea, and electerics, as usual, was of the first quality.

—If anything superior to what was provided on former occasions. While serving the tea, it began to rain, and a large portion of the assembly, at least as many as could gain admittance, adjourned to the Temperance Hall, where several speeches were delivered. The Lloydstown Brass Band was in attendance and contributed their quota to the pleasures of the occasion.

Mr. Benjamin Pearson, D. G. W. F., was called to the Chair, and on taking the stand, he had anticipated a rich treat with the friends of Kettleby on this occasion; and his anticipations would have been more than realized, had it not been for the inclemency of the weather. He had not expected to occupy the position of chairman to-day; but he was always willing to do what he could to advance the cause of Temperance. He was happy to inform them there were gentlemen present to-day well qualified to do the subject justice.

Band—Medley.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. Robert Boyd, to the meeting.

Mr. Boyd said perhaps would be as well to tell the meeting in the outset, that it was not intended that he should make a speech: he was only wanted to break the ice, in order that those who follow might have better sailing. (Laughter.) He would say, however, that no person present regretted the inclemency of the weather more than he did; but the people of Kettleby had done their part towards making the entertainment all that could be desired. In this part of the country the cause was on the wane. No great effort was ever made or reform accomplished, without a "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether;" this course the Kettleby people had taken, and they certainly had achieved a wonderful triumph. He thought the time would come when it would be unnecessary to get up these demonstrations to stimulate the people, and when all would unite heartily in banishing from our land the cause of intemperance. The speaker concluded his remarks amid applause.

Band—Quickstep.

The Chairman then introduced Rev. Mr. McRitchie, to the assembly, who said, after a few introductory remarks regarding the inclemency of the weather, that the friends of every good cause must expect to meet with difficulties; and it oftentimes was the means of strengthening their own hands, promoting their own progress, and adding to their own efficiency. The cause of temperance had only just commenced; and the grand object was to accomplish good. Some say, that those who get up these demonstrations are men of one idea, and that we should make the same exertion against other social evils; but such men forget that this is the greatest social evil which the people are afflicted, and that it is ransacking itself into every part of society, and destroying the brightest intellects of the age. He thought temperance men should always be at work; and he was glad to witness the zeal and energy of the Kettleby Division. Their numbers had rapidly increased, and his friends had enjoyed a season of unclouded prosperity. It was prophesied a few years ago, that the S. of T. would soon blow over, and Divisions turned to grass-roots; but this Division and the splendid Hall they had erected was a standing lie to their prophecy. (Hear, hear.) There was a great deal of force in the old adage—"Union is Strength,"—not only in the church or in the prosecution of secular pursuits; but also in Divisions of the Sons of Temperance. If a Division is broken up, it is by dissensions. Division was just another word for dissolution. "A house divided against itself cannot stand."—and it was just so with Divisions. Temperance men have an especial evil to combat,—one that requires their united efforts to overcome. When they vote for men to send to the Legislative Assembly, or Municipal Council, they should be satisfied they would prove faithful to the temperance cause. He considered that the spread of temperance principles were, at the present time, more impeded by moderate drinkers, than by any other class of society,—and for the reason that they consider it an easy matter to go just so far and no farther; but he could tell them they were just in the same current that had carried off his thousands into the whirlpool, feeding the mad stream and vortex of destruction. (Hear, hear.) The only thing that will positively save them from becoming drunkards, was total abstinence. And if this was the only way, he would say to every philanthropist—every friend to progress—every lover of his country, put your shoulder to the wheel of the temperance car, and remove every obstacle calculated to impede its onward march. The Rev. gentleman concluded his speech amid loud applause.

Band—March.

The Chairman next introduced J. Moffatt, Esq., G. W. A., to the meeting, in a very complimentary manner.

Mr. Moffatt commenced by saying, it was sometimes said of such meetings as the present, that it went off rather dry,—that could not be said of this meeting. The chairman remarked, in introducing him (Mr. M.) to the assembly, that they might expect an "intellectual treat." Now he considered a "treat" on the temperance question very rare, and to expect one from him was anticipating too much, particularly as he had been travelling since three o'clock in the morning in order to meet with them; and as that was rather an early hour, he had been obliged to remain up all night so as to be up early this morning. (Laughter.) He said, the chairman's speech, as applicable to himself, reminded him of a dialogue that once took place between a son of the Emerald Isle and one of his own countrymen. (Scotland.) The subject between Sawney and Paddy, was in reference to the wealth and character of their respective places of birth. Sawney said to Paddy, "why man, you have nothing but butter-milk and potatoes in Ireland." The other, nothing daunted, replied—"I'll tell you what you have in Scotland. A man goes to the butcher's and buys a marrow-bone; this he boils for soup. He then lets it to his neighbor and the third man suets it until it passes through eight or ten families; and this is what you live on in Scotland." (Laughter.) He (Mr. M.) had been lecturing almost incessantly for a length of time, and to expect a rich treat on the temperance question from him to-day, was like expecting a good pot of soup from a marrow-bone after a number of boilings. He would however say, it gave him great pleasure to meet with the friends of the cause in this locality, and was glad to learn of their prosperity. Intemperance was a great evil—cutting off its hundreds and thousands as time rolls on, and it behooved the temperance community to rise up earnestly and energetically to conquer what shall the day to stay this monster rascal! Notwithstanding all this light and knowledge, and the statistical information to be obtained, men standing on the battlements of honorable positions in society, were still to be found opposing the cause of temperance and abetting the evils of a practice diametrically opposed to the welfare of the nation. He believed, however, this Province would yet obtain a Prohibitory Liquor Law. "All great social reforms originate with the people; like the overthrow of the slave traffic in the British possession,—in the full measure of time, God raised up a Wilberforce and others,—and the foul stain of Slavery was wiped from the proud escutcheon of British freedom. This very evil the friends of temperance were now contending against would sooner or later have to give way,—and from the pressure of public opinion the Legislature would be compelled to yield to the demands of the people. The argument, that the passage of a Prohibitory Liquor Law was interfering with individual rights, was perfectly absurd. "The idea that a man should possess the individual right to perpetrate a public wrong, was monstrous,—and on this point the whole question rests. He would give more to see a man who would maintain that the drinking usages of society were right, than to see anything Barmen ever exhibited. (Laughter.) But the gentlemen say—Abstain if you have a mind to, but do not interfere with my vested and individual rights. Now, out of their own mouths they were strongly urging for a more stringent license law; and this very fact proved that Parliament had power to restrain. If there is power to restrain in part, why not altogether? If the traffic was right, why interfere at all,—and if wrong, why sanction the perpetration of an evil? Again, he would ask, had the License Law been successful? Mr. Moffatt then went on to discuss the question of revenue, and showed in a very clear and forcible manner that the state was really at an actual loss instead of gain by the licensing traffic. We are sorry that our space will not allow us to follow the speaker through his speech: suffice it to say, it was a very argumentative and worthy one, interspersed with anecdotes of a pleasing character, and well calculated to please a mixed assembly.

Considering the inclemency of the weather, the party was a good one. After the meeting broke up, the band proceeded to the store of Mr. S. Snider and entertained the crowd by playing several spirited airs.

Correspondence.

We wish to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

The York Ridings Gazette.

To the Editor of the New Era.

DEAR SIR—I have no other apology to offer you for not writing before than the death of matters of interest in this vicinity for the past few months—the monopoly is broken, at last, by the appearance of the "York Ridings Gazette," a weekly journal of rather small proportions, considering the contents of its "Prospectus"—it is to be "devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Commerce, &c.,—its Politics will be 'eminently and emphatically British'—'British in its Conservatism' (1)—'British in its Tolerance'—'British in its liberality'—'British in its love of justice'—'British in its hatred of monopoly'—in fact thoroughly British—upon general principles;—it 'nails its colors to the mast in favor of Representation by Population'—as also 'the preservation of our Common School system'—with a long list of electives, which are as unmeaning as it is possible to conceive.

I am informed that it is a joint stock concern, and intended to strengthen the political influence of Messrs. Cameron and Gamble, and although the gentleman whose name appears on the Prospectus is to be the ostensible "manager," yet there are gentlemen of experience and "talent" who will contribute from time to time—and to judge from what we have already seen in the columns of the Gazette, its editorial staff is composed of "gentlemen" who cannot have profited much from "experience"—and whose "talent" appears to fall short of mediocrity. Does the "Gazette" believe for one moment the yeomanry of the Ridings of the County of York are so incompressive as not to detect rank Toryism in its mystified address to the public? I know not; for most certainly he will find, that, at the next general election, as on former occasions, he committed an egregious error.

As I purpose writing you soon again, when I have more leisure time, I will conclude this short notice of the new York Ridings Gazette, with the exclamation of Prince Henry: "Oh monstrous! he lost one half-penny worth of bread in this intolerable deal of sack!"

Yours,

Richmond Hill, June 20th, 1857.

North Gwillimbury.

To the Editor of the New Era.

SIR—In compliance with a Requisition, signed by between 70 and 80 freeholders and householders of this Township, a few days since, and forwarded to our Reeve, David T. Wilton, Esq., a meeting was called, to be held at Mr. Hiram Moore's Inn, to take into consideration the best way to appropriate the Clergy Reserve Monies of this Township.

The meeting was not very numerous, but respectfully attended. In the absence of the Reeve, I was called to the chair and Mr. Thomas Evans appointed Secretary, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Moved by Mr. Wm. Henry, seconded by Mr. Thos. Glover, and—

Resolved—That the Municipal fund of the Township of North Gwillimbury, arising from the Clergy Reserve Fund, should be invested as a permanent Common School fund, and the interest arising therefrom apportioned the various School Sections in the Township, on the same principle as the Government Grant.

Moved by Mr. J. Holborn, seconded by Mr. H. T. Wilton, and—

Resolved—That the Municipal Council of the Township of North Gwillimbury defer taking further action on the Municipal Fund arising from the Clergy Reserve Fund, until the House of Assembly has fully decided for or against the various Bills now before Parliament, as it regards the power which may be granted to the Municipalities for the purpose of investing the aforesaid monies.

Moved by Mr. Hugh T. Wilton, seconded by Mr. Wm. R. Young, and—

Resolved—That Messrs. Hiram Moore, Calvin Emes, Silas Morton and Wm. Henry be a Committee to wait on the Municipal Council of this Township for the purpose of laying the

above resolutions before them at the next meeting.

Moved by Mr. Silas Morton, seconded by Mr. S. Trefore, and—

Resolved—That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to E. Jackson, Esq., for publication in the New Era.

The Council of North Gwillimbury met at Keenick, on the 6th inst., when the foregoing resolutions were laid before them; but they were treated with contempt. I believe it is their determination to carry out their original intention, viz, to lay out the present large sum of money derived from the Reserve Fund on the Roads; and I also believe that all further sums from the same source will be as recklessly expended, if the present Council remain in office.

Yours, sincerely,

S. GODE.

North Gwillimbury, June 22, 1857.

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the Persia.

NEW YORK, June 23.

The Cunard steamship "Persia," from Liverpool at 7 o'clock p.m. on the 13th, just arrived, 7 o'clock this m.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The proceedings of Parliament possess little more than local interest. In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston announced that the French Government had given no opportunity for remonstrance in regard to the firing upon a British merchant vessel, by a French war-ship at Bell Isle, but had promptly expressed regret at the unjustifiable occurrence, and dismissed the officers who ordered the shot to be fired.

The calls of the Government, for the admission of Jews into Parliament, was read a second time without discussion, although Sir H. Thurgisser, announced his intention of moving, in committee, that the existing objectionable sentence should be inquired into. Several members, headed by the Duke of Norfolk, have risen in opposition to the measure, resolved to support amendments to the bill, in connection, in embodying the views of the Catholics, and to memorialize Parliament to frame an act for all classes, irrespective of creed. It was feared that this movement would jeopardize the bill, and some of the Catholics opposed the interference.

Messrs. Newall & Co., of Birkenhead, have completed their half of the Atlantic Cable experiments, and had demonstrated in the most satisfactory manner that telegraphic communication along the whole length of the wire was perfect.

It is rumored that Sir W. F. Williams, the hero of Kara, is to be promoted to the governorship of Malak.

FRANCE.

The election movement is the all prevailing topic. The French political influence in all shapes was being exerted in favor of the government candidate.—Regarding the position, accounts are quite contradictory.

The King of Bavaria has returned to Paris. The political object of his visit had reference, it is supposed, to the succession of the crown of Greece.

The accounts from the silk growing districts are more cheering.

The returns of the Bank of France are more favorable, and a reduction of the rate of discount is looked for.

Harvest prospects continue more satisfactory.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly met on the 9th. The treaty of peace was referred to a Committee, the Federal Council having

Executors' Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the
Jonathan Petch, of the Township of V
chore, are hereby requested to make payment
the undersigned on or before the First day of J
next: And persons holding claims against said
estate are requested to present them, duly auth
tated, by the same date.

JOSEPH HARTMAN, } Executor
REUBEN ROBINSON, }

Newmarket, May 6, 1857.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOOD
at the
KETTLEBY CHEAP STORE!!
In returning thanks for the liberal patronage
heretofore bestowed, the subscriber begs to lay
the inhabitants of
KETTLEBY

And surrounding neighborhood, that he is now
 ceiving a choice and well-selected Stock of
Dry Goods and Groceries
 Together with every other description of goods

usually kept in a country store, to which, he would invite an inspection. These goods have been reported the present season, and embrace the

LATEST STYLE AND FASHION
Farm Produce, such as Eggs, Butter, &c., taken in exchange for goods.

SILAS SNIDE
Kettleby, April 16, 1857.

1857.) O. S. & H. R. R. (1

7:15 a. m.—Mail Train, stopping at all
ular Stations and Flag Stations
signal, arriving at Collingwood
1220, p. m.

4:00 p. m.—Accommodation Train, stop
as above, and arriving at Col
wood at 8.30 p. m.

6.00 a. m.—Accumulation Train, starts at all Regular Stations and Stations on signal, arriving at 6.20.

3.45 p. m. —Mail Train, stopping at
and arriving at Toronto 8.45



THE COMPANY'S STEAMER
J. C. MORRISON, Capt. Chas. Y.

WILL Commence her regular trips on May 4th, leaving **BELL EWART** daily.

on arrival of Shell from Toronto, at 10
and touch at Lake Ports (weather permitting)
follows:

At HAWKESTONE—11 a. m.; Monday, W
day and Friday.
At ORILLA—12.30 p. m.; daily.
At ATERLEY—1.30 p. m.; daily, if required.
At BELLEVILLE—2.45 p. m.; daily.
At PORT BOLSTER—3.00 p. m.; in Toronto
Thursday and Saturday.
At JACKSON'S POINT—1.30 p. m.; daily.


The Steamer *J. C. MORRISON* will
BARRIE every Wednesday at 7.00 a. m., by

passengers can make the tour of the Lake
return via Bell Ewart, by Exeter Train.

J. LEWIS GRANT,
Superintendent

Toronto, April 28, 1857.

AYER'S



PILLS

Are curing the Sick to an extent
before known of any Medicine
INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES

JULIUS HAUPT, Esq., the well-known performer, of
Street, Philadelphia, whose choice products are found in every bottle, says, —
"I am happy to say of your CATHARTIC PILLS, that I
think a better family medicine for extenuate use than
within my knowledge. Many of my friends have realized
benefits from them, and coincide with me in believing

The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW, writes from
12th April 1884.

"Dr. J. C. ATEA: Sir: I have taken your Pills benefit for the flatulences, languor, loss of appetite, bowels, which has of late years overtaken me in a few doses of your Pills cured me. I have used your medicine many years in my family for catarrh and colic with falling success. You make medicines which cure, and pleasure to commend you for the good you have doing."

JOHN F. DEATY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn. Railroad
"U. R. R. Office, Philadelphia, Dec.

"Sir: I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your medicine, having derived very marked benefit from its use. I have used your Pills, I assure you, in my family, and shall later counsel to be used."

The widely renowned B. B. STEVENS, M. D., of N. H., writes,—
"Having used your CATHARTIC PILLS in my practice from experience, that they are an invaluable purgative."

[illegible]

"Never until now have I been free from this battle in some shape. At times it attacked my eyes, and I went blind, besides the unendurable pain; at others the agony of coughing and distressing spate and hiccups."

"About nine weeks ago I commenced" telling you, Pitts, and now am entirely free from the complaint. I well, my skin is fair, and my hair has commenced growing; all of which are signs of recovery.

"Trusting this statement may be the means of curing some other who shall do good to others. I am, with expressions of gratitude,

Yours, &c., MARIA R. BAKER

"I have known the above-named MARIA BAKER for many years, and her statement is strictly true."

ANDREW J. HES-
SEMER of the Portsmouth Manufacture

Cap. JOEL PRATZ, of the ship *Markon*, writes from
20th April, 1934, —
"Your Pills have cured me from a Billary attack
from derangement of the Liver which had become
I had failed of any relief by my Physician, and
would have tried but a few doses of your Pills have

restored me to health. I have given them to my colored friends, and to my colored women, with the best effect. They were promptly recommended to me by a friend for a conference, which was held for months; he told me in a few days they had cured him, and he makes the best medicine in the world, and I do.

Read this from the distinguished *Salvator* of the Empire, whose brilliant abilities have made him well known in this but the neighboring States.

— New Orleans, 22d Aug.

"Sir: I have great satisfaction in assuring you that you and family have been very much benefited by your use of the sacred two-ounce bottle of a heavenly medicine, brought by your *GRAND PERSONAL*, and since then I

perfect health. My children have several times been
attacks of the Influenza and Croup by it. It is an
remedy for these complaints. Your CATHARTIC PILLS
tiredly cured me from a dyspepsia and constipation
grown upon me for some years; indeed, this cure is more
constant from the fact that I had failed to get relief from

"You seen to us, Doctor, like a providential light, and you have saved our poor wife and our family, and you have saved our souls. We are not ungrateful. Yours respectfully, J. LEAVITT

"*Spencer Chamber, Ohio, April 1851*

"Dr. J. C. AYER. Now and then I have made a trial of the Cathartic Pills sold by your agent, and cured by them of the disease of the bowels, and of the stomach suffering. The first dose relieved me, and the second dose has entirely removed the disease. I feel much better than I felt some years ago, before I turned to the effects of your CATHARTIC PILLS.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

The above are all from persons who are publicly known to be reliable, and who would not make these statements through conviction that they were true.
Copyrighted dealers may attempt to put you off

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYL
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell
M. W. BOGART
Agent, New

